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BIRTH.

On November 7th, at Erondie E. The Peak, to Mr. and Mrs. P. M. WEBB, a son. [1332]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOGES ROAD.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1911.

The collapse of the rubber boom does not appear to have materially checked the progress and development of the Federated Malay States. For thirty-six years these States have enjoyed uninterrupted progress and prosperity. In that period the value of the trade of this sphere of British influence has grown from £100,000 to £15,000,000. The High Commissioner in a recent address to the Federal Council remarked that during the past year trade had continued to be good throughout the Federated States, the volume of imports and exports having increased considerably. The revenue in 1910 had shown a surplus of three million dollars in lieu of an estimated deficit of 1½ millions, and for the current year the revised estimate of revenue had been put at 30 millions of

Extraordinary. The prosperity of these States has its basis, first of all, in the extraordinary endowment which they have received from nature. Sir JOHN ANDERSON, the late High Commissioner, said in a recent speech in London that there is no mineral that can be mentioned which is not found there. The tin being found there today, he said, was not by any means exhausting the tin resources, for the Government geologist has stated that he has found the lodes of which the magnificent results hitherto recorded have been merely the overflow. Coal has also been found within the last two or three years, and the report of a trial with it is stated to be very satisfactory. Sir JOHN ANDERSON, referring to this discovery, remarked that there is an enormous territory covered with jungle, the contents of which no one knew, "so that he would be a very rash man who would say that the coal discovered was anything more than the beginning of what might prove to be a very large and very extensive series of coal deposits. And if the coal turned out well, it would be of enormous advantage to the country in its present condition, for both the miner and the planter require mechanical power to work their machinery, and if it can be supplied from coal on the spot and at a lower rate than the Indian article, it would mean a further advantage to those engaged in the rubber, tin and other industries of the country, as far as they are in competition with similar industries in other parts of the world." From Sir ANDERSON YOUNG's more recent review of the affairs of the States we learn that the prospecting operations of the coal syndicate are showing encouraging results and a second trial of the coal is shortly to be made on the railway. It is in connection with rubber, however, that the outside world has manifested the greatest interest in these States, and it is noteworthy that during the first six months of the current year the cultivated rubber exported from them amounted to 84 million pounds against over 51 millions for the corresponding period of 1910. But we note that the area of land alienated for agriculture this year amounts to 80,000 acres only, exclusive of native holdings, as against 300,000 acres during the corresponding period of 1910. This is less than for a number of years past, but it is not a matter for surprise when we bear in mind the rubber boom and its sudden collapse. During 1910 it is estimated that some fifteen million pounds sterling were invested by the public in and through London in rubber enterprises in the Federated Malay States, and it must be consoling to the investors to read the statement of Sir JOHN ANDERSON that he is satisfied that the bulk of that sum will yield a perfectly sound return, although as every one knows, addled eggs have been found in the basket. The tin industry in these States has also continued to flourish, for although the returns for the first six months of the year showed some decline in the quantity of the metal exported, they showed an increase in value of over ½ million dollars. One of the most serious difficulties which has had to be faced has been a scarcity of labour, but labour appears now to be coming into the States freely, and proof of the sympathetic and generous treatment coolies receive there is shown by the statement that 60,000 were recruited in India last year by coolies who themselves had been working on the Malay plantations. Agriculturally and commercially the Federated Malay States are in their infancy and they give promise of a fine future.

The death is announced of Mr. Juan Camps, a well-known Manila broker. A Chinese who had returned from banishment was yesterday sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. It is reported that there are now in Hongkong about 2,000 Manchus who have come down from Canton during the past week. The Cyclone or Typhoon E. of Luzon, more than 300 miles distant, was reported by the Manila Observatory yesterday to be filling up. At the Magistracy yesterday a prisoner accused of having returned from banishment said he could not remember when he was banished, "because there was a great gap that day."

The Japanese Diet is sending a deputation of six members to China to investigate the internal affairs of the country. The expenses of the deputation will be paid out of the general fund of the House.

A fire occurred at Wanchai on Monday evening on the ground floor of 16, Nullah Lane. The premises mentioned were occupied as an earthenware shop, and the two upper floors were

Five cases of enteric fever were reported in the Colony last week (3 British and 2 Chinese, one of the latter being an imported case). There was also one fatal case of bubonic plague and a case of diphtheria.

The Victoria Theatre last night was patronised by a large audience, the attraction being Jansen and his company of talented performers. Every item was greatly appreciated, and the three remaining performances and to-day's matinee should be well attended.

Four men were brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday charged with the theft of mauling from the s.s. *Alaskan*. It appeared that they were employed on a cargo boat, and while transferring the mauling they took a piece from each bale. They were each sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

The boatswain of the s.s. *Lightning* was brought before Mr. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday charged with the theft of five tins of glue, an Indian butter, the value of which was put down at \$75. After hearing the evidence, his Worship discharged the defendant.

Two Chinese employed at Stonecutters quarried on Monday. One hit the other with a crowbar, and the latter retaliated with a chopper, inflicting a serious injury on his opponent's leg. The injured man was removed to the hospital and the other was taken in custody. The case against the latter has been remanded.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., will ask for a statement from the Director of Public Works as to what steps are being taken for the repair or restoration of the Fountain which were presented and dedicated to the public in 1897 in commemoration of the Jubilee of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria.

During the confusion at the fire at Wanchai on Monday night a coolie stole some clothing from an adjacent house. He was arrested by a lakong, and it was discovered that he had returned from banishment. Yesterday he appeared before Mr. Hazeldan at the Magistracy, who sentenced him to six months' imprisonment and four hours' exposure in the stocks.

Bishop C. H. Brent, of Manila, has left for The Hague to act as representative for the United States at the international opium congress. He is travelling by way of the Trans-Siberian route, expecting to reach The Hague about December 1. At the close of the conference he will make a trip to England and the United States, thence to the Philippines, arriving there some time in March.

Mr. F. J. Abbott, who has been in the P. and O. Company's service in the Far East for twenty-five years—first at Shanghai, then at Kobe as agent, and latterly as agent at Shanghai—has been appointed Secretary to the Head Office of the Company in London. Mr. Abbott is well-known in Hongkong, where a year or two ago he acted as Superintendent during the absence on leave of the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett. Mr. Abbott will be succeeded at Yokohama by Mr. R. E. Kozehar, now at Singapore.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday at the Board Room. Mr. E. D. Wolfe presided, and there were present: Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Vice-President; Colonel Bedford (Principal Medical Officer), Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Registrar-General), Dr. G. H. L. Fitzwilliams, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Mr. Ng Hon Tsai, Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant Medical Officer of Health), Dr. J. W. Hartley (Assistant Medical Officer of Health) and Mr. W. Rowan Rowlands (Secretary).

WELCOME TO MR. BALFLOUR AND HOME RULE. TO COLONEL BEDFORD.

The President—Gentlemen, before proceeding to the business of the meeting, I beg to extend on behalf of members a welcome to Mr. Hallifax, the acting Registrar-General, who, in his new capacity now takes a seat on the Board. Mr. Hallifax is not unfamiliar with the work of the Board. I think I am right in saying he was a member as long ago as 1902. In the interval the functions of the Board have somewhat changed, but I have no doubt Mr. Hallifax will soon be able to pick up the threads of the work as it is carried out at present. At the same time I very much regret to have to announce that owing to his early retirement Colonel Bedford will have to resign from the Board, and I think I am only voicing the feelings of members when I say we very much regret his departure. Colonel Bedford has been a very energetic member of the Board, and I say without fear of contradiction that it was to a great extent owing to his efforts that such a large amount has been done in connection with the suppression of malaria. I am sure we all very much regret his departure, and all we can do is to wish him a safe voyage home and success in his new sphere of work. (Applause.)

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE. The report of the committee re an outbreak of foot and mouth disease at No. 4 shed and the hospital shed, Sassoon's Villa, Pokfulam Road, was submitted.

The President said the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon recommended that the sheds from

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE REVOLUTION.

BOMB EXPLOSION IN SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, November 7th.

A bomb explosion took place in a house in the French town. One Chinese was killed and one was seriously wounded, while the house was wrecked.

Police investigations revealed a complete bomb-making plant, and evidences of an extensive plot said to be in view of the operations at Nanking.

JAPANESE PREPARATIONS.

Tokyo, November 7th.

It is reported that the ex-Viceroy Jui Cheng has arrived at Kobe with much luggage.

The cruisers "Otowa" and "Naniwa" are under orders for China, and a gunboat which is being completed at Sasebo is to be hastily launched.

The Autumn Manoeuvres begin on the 10th inst. The Minister for War will remain in Tokyo in view of the international situation, as well as General Samoyloff of the Russian Embassy.

["THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY."]

GERMAN PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, November 7th.

The German cruiser *Goeben* has been ordered to Shanghai.

YUAN SHIH KAI AND THE PREMIERSHIP.

A Peking message states that Yuan Shih Kai still refuses to accept the Premiership. Meanwhile, the Government is negotiating a loan with the International Group, but the question of security is causing difficulties.

A REVOLUTIONARY HOENPIPE.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that the three Imperialist gunboats, which arrived for provisions and ammunition, and joined the rebels, formed part of Admiral Sah Chen Ping's fleet.

As the rebel flag was hoisted the crews could be seen dancing and shaking hands.

REGENT'S BROTHER DISAPPEARS.

It is reported that Prince Tsai Hsun, brother of the Prince Regent, has disappeared. It is suspected that he has fled.

GOVERNOR OF SHANSI ASSASSINATED.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking states that General Wu, the Governor of Shansi, was assassinated while sleeping in his tent by thirty Manchu soldiers, who were afterwards arrested. They declared that Wu had secretly gone over to the rebels.

General Wu was a young man with a brilliant career who had been educated in Japan. He is always believed to have sympathised with reforms though not an extremist.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, November 5th.

M. Caillaux, the French Premier, in a speech extolled the Franco-German agreement.

["THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY."]

THE MEDITERRANEAN WAR.

CHOLERA RAGING IN TRIPOLI.

LONDON, November 7th.

The sanitary situation in Tripoli is becoming worse.

The bodies of fifty natives, who died from cholera and starvation, have been picked up in the streets, while the oasis is full of dead bodies, which are creating a pestilential stench.

Forty cases of cholera are occurring among the Italians daily.

ITALIAN DEFEAT DENIED.

The defeat of Italians by Turks and Arabs, mentioned by the *Standard*, has been categorically denied.

GENERAL CANEVA RETAINS COMMAND.

LATER.

Telegrams from Rome state that it is officially denied that General Caneva is superseded. It is announced that General Frugoni is the commander of the first army corps, and that General Caneva retains the general command.

AN ARTILLERY DUEL.

Reuter's correspondent at Tripoli reports that the Turkish guns shelled the Italian positions on Sunday morning, and that an artillery duel continued all day long.

The aeroplanes again dropped bombs into the Turkish camp.

The Turks were repulsed.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

A circumstantial report from Constantinople states that the Turks captured Derna after a battle, the Italians losing 500 killed and 18 guns, but Italian telegrams of yesterday's date state that the situation at Derna is unchanged.

MR. BALFOUR AND HOME RULE.

["THE DREAM OF POLITICAL IDIOTS."]

LONDON, November 7th.

The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, addressing a gathering of Nonconformist Unionists, said there were only two practicable institutions for the self-governing portions of the Empire. These were an independent Parliament and the Municipality. But the idea that a hybrid dependent Parliament would be permanent seemed the dream of political idiots. It was our business, Mr. Balfour said, to frame the Empire on the co-operation of independent parliaments, but such a parliament would fail in Ireland which was not analogous to Canada, Australia, or South Africa. It would be a discreditable and absurd failure.

A letter was read from Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who said he was confident that the present generation would reject the measure which was apparently being forced on the country by Messrs. Redmond and Patrick Ford.

CHOLERA AT MALTA.

LONDON, November 7th.

Reuter's correspondent at Malta states that the outbreak of cholera reported on the 1st instant appears to be under control. Altogether there were 46 cases, of which 29 proved fatal.

THE BIRTH OF AN ISLAND.

LONDON, November 7th.

Telegrams from Port of Spain, the capital of Trinidad, report that an island has suddenly arisen in the Serpent's Mouth Strait. It was preceded by an extraordinary commotion in the sea, columns of smoke and flames shooting upwards.

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL'S NAVAL INSPECTION.

LONDON, November 6th.

Mr. Winston Churchill inspected the

LOCAL SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

A mixed doubles handicap tennis tournament will be played at the L.R.C. during November and December. Entries close at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 11th November.

INTERPORT SHOOTING.

The team match on Saturday last at King's Park between Hearl's and Tucker's elevens (best eight to count) resulted in a win for the former by 36 points.

There was a good light, but a "fish tail" breeze hampered most of the competitors, the only good scores being as follows:

	200	500	600	Total
V. Sorby	30	32	33	95
A. Henderson	29	32	33	94
V. D. Danby	30	33	31	94
E. Hearl	30	31	31	91
A. B. West	30	33	27	90

Average for the best ten, 90.7

On Sunday morning the best scores were:

J. A. Leadbeater	31	31	31	93
A. Culvert	31	31	30	92
J. D. Danby	28	33	30	91
B. Chapman	29	31	30	90

The final practices will take place on Wednesday at 3.0 p.m., and on Friday morning commencing at 9.30, when team matches will be fired between the undermentioned, who have compiled the best averages in the practices to date:

Hearl's Team.	Tucker's Team.
E. Hearl	C. E. Tucker
F. Brown	A. B. West
A. Henderson	J. A. Leadbeater
R. Stewart	J. D. Danby
A. Culvert	B. Chapman
G. H. Bannerman	A. Ouman
T. Hearl	V. Sorby

The final selections for the required team of ten and two reserves will be made after the shoot on Friday.

Weather permitting, the Interport match will be fired on Monday morning next.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB. The season was opened on Saturday afternoon, when races for the yachts of the handicap and one-design classes, started by ladies, and for the boats of the dinghy class, nominated by ladies, were held. The weather was ideal, and there was a large gathering of members and their friends at the club-house.

Handicap Class.—The handicap class started at 3 p.m., the course being Mark Boat, Quarry Bay (post), Kowloon Rock (starboard), Channel Rocks (starboard), and home. The following boats competed:

Vernon, steered by Miss Mary Eyre, scratch. Dione, steered by Miss Gordon, scratch. Colleen, steered by Mrs. Pollock, allowed 4 min.

Kathleen, steered by Miss Edwards, allowed 4 min.

Dorothea, steered by Mrs. Alabaster, allowed 4 min.

All made a fairly good start. Mrs. Pollock stood across the harbour on the starboard tack; the other ladies working along the southern shore. The Iris reached the mark first, only a few seconds ahead of Colleen. Then came Dione and Kathleen, with Dorothea bringing up the rear. Spinners were set for the run to Kowloon Rock, which was rounded much in the same order as the mark boat. On the beat to Channel Rocks Mrs. Pollock showed good judgment by standing in to the northern shore where a favourable slant was met with, and when the Rocks were reached the Colleen was just ahead of Iris, Dione coming third, Kathleen fourth, and Dorothea fifth. A quick run was made home, but Colleen was not to be caught, and crossed the line first.

	Times.	Corrected.
Iris	14 0 0	14 0 0
Colleen	14 14 0	14 10 0
Dione	14 47 0	14 47 0
Kathleen	15 43 0	15 43 0
Dorothea	21 12 0	21 12 0
	24 40 0	24 40 0

One-Design Class.—Three boats of the one-design class started at 3.10 p.m., viz.:

Halcyon, steered by Mrs. Rouse.

Alannah II, steered by Mrs. Stainer.

Bonnie II, steered by Miss Potts.

Halcyon, although pressed by Alannah, held the lead from start to finish and won comfortably. Bonnie II did not appear to show her usual form. The course was the same as for the handicap class.

Dinghy Class.—There were four entries for the dinghy class, viz.:

Joan, nominated by Mrs. Shepherd.

Sprite, nominated by Miss Gordon.

No. 5, nominated by Mrs. Harley.

Melastophanes, nominated by Mrs. D. Gordon.

The course was No. 1 Dock Buoy (starboard), Meyer's East Buoy (port), No. 1 Dock Buoy (starboard), and home.

Some exciting racing took place between Joan and No. 5, but the former proved the better boat on this occasion and won the first prize, crossing the finishing line at 4.20.

Among the results announced of examinations in modern foreign languages held under the conditions laid down in the King's Regulations and the Regulations relating to the study of foreign languages, 1909, are the following:—Chinese and Japanese (Officers); Examination during their course of study in China or Japan.

—Chinese: Captain J. R. Clarke, Norfolk Regiment, second-class interpreter; Captain G. Badham-Thornhill, Royal Artillery, second-class interpreter. Cantonese: Lieutenant R. M. Cross, Royal Garrison Artillery, second-class

THE REVOLUTION.

MONDAY'S DEMONSTRATION IN HONGKONG.

A LITTLE PREVIOUS.

As we suspected, the news received in the Colony through a Chinese News Agency on Monday night that Peking had fallen and that the infant Emperor, the Prince Regent, and Prince Ching were prisoners in the hands of the rebels is proved to have been a canard. In reproducing the telegram which gave occasion for the remarkable demonstration by the Chinese population of the Colony, we indicated that it would be well to accept the news with reserve, inasmuch as no confirmation of the report had reached us either from our correspondent at Peking or our correspondent at Shanghai, nor were we able to ascertain that the news had been confirmed through any other source. We dispatched a telegraphic inquiry, and a reply from our Shanghai correspondent received after we had gone to press was to the effect that no confirmation had been received there, and our correspondent added that the story was improbable, inasmuch as private telegrams had been received from Peking and they contained no mention of it. Monday's demonstration, therefore, was a little previous.

NOISY SCENES IN HONGKONG.

NEWSPAPER OFFICE WRECKED.

The premature rejoicings on Monday night over the fall of Peking and the downfall of the Manchu dynasty gave rise to scenes in Hongkong the like of which have not been witnessed here for many years.

The most noticeable event was perhaps the manner in which the mob took possession of the trams. Crowds of hilarious people boarded the cars despite the protests of the conductors. They did their best to keep men from jumping on when the cars were full, but it was impossible to withstand so great a rush. Men and boys were jumping on and off without let or hindrance, and hundreds of people had a free ride on the trams. They were hanging on to the steps and the windows. All standing room was occupied, and one picturesque eyewitness declared that they were even "hanging on by the pants."

In another striking respect did the masses show they had become unmanageable, and that was in the firing of crackers in contravention of the police regulations. No permission was sought from any quarter, but crackers were fired throughout the city in even greater volume than at China New Year. Certainly the noise was more deafening, and when to that was added the shouting and cheering of the mob it did look as if pandemonium had been let loose.

We are informed that Chinese merchants in Bonham Strand and the other business centres complain of the conduct of senseless youths who came up to them in the street and called upon them to take their queues away. It may be mentioned in this connection that hundreds of queues were cut off on Monday night by a barber in Connaught Road. We are informed that these discarded queues were piled up in a motor car which traversed Des Voeux Road; the revolutionary flag being hoisted over the heap of hair.

Intimidation and threats were used in some quarters on Monday night in a variety of ways. Crowds surrounded shops and houses and insisted upon the inmates sending for and firing crackers on pain of having their signboards destroyed or some other damage occasioned. It is said that the run on crackers was so great on Monday that practically the whole of the stock in the city has been exhausted.

The most disgraceful part of the demonstration was that which took place yesterday morning when a second attack was made on the offices of the loyalist newspaper, the *Sheng Po*, and the place completely wrecked. This happened about noon. A crowd of coolies, who had apparently been instigated by evil-disposed persons, surrounded the building, forced their way in, and proceeded to wreck the place. The stock of paper was taken outside, kerosene poured over it, and then ignited, while the type was scattered, and the machinery damaged. The folk in the office were unable to inform the police, and all this havoc was wrought before the police arrived on the scene. In fact, their first appearance was in the capacity of fire brigade when they turned out in response to a summons to extinguish the fire. The police found the mob inclined to resent their presence, and stones were thrown at them. However, the hose made the riotous retreat, but as crowds remained in the vicinity an armed guard was placed over the premises.

The sequel to the raid on the *Sheng Po* newspaper office on Monday night was heard at the Magistracy yesterday, when three men were charged with behaving in a disorderly manner. The first and third, who were also charged with assaulting an Indian constable, were each fined \$25 or one month's imprisonment, and the second was fined \$5 or one week's imprisonment.

CANTON TRAIN SERVICE SUSPENDED.

It will be seen from our advertising columns that the running of through trains between Canton and Kowloon is stopped for the present. It was reported in the city yesterday that the river steamers were also to cease running, but on making inquiries at the proper places a denial was promptly forthcoming. The steamboats ran as usual. We understand that the reason for the suspension of the through train service is that Chinese troops are being transported over the Chinese section of the line to Sheklung, whence they go to Waichow, which district is reported to be much disturbed.

THE REPORTED MOVEMENT OF HONGKONG TROOPS.

We have received the following letter:—
Headquarters, South China Command, Hongkong, 7th Nov. 1911.

Sir,—With reference to the various rumours which have been circulated in Hongkong within the last 48 hours regarding imaginary movements of troops, the following is the correct state of affairs. The ordinary mobile column is, as usual, held in readiness to proceed in any direction where its services may be required for the maintenance of order. There is not, at present, any likelihood of its being called on to move in any direction whatsoever.

It is much to be deprecated that any credence should be placed in rumours which have their origin in episodes common to the necessities of the cold weather training and the ordinary practices for ensuring a knowledge of the necessary mobilization measures of every defended port.—Yours faithfully,

W. TULLOCH,
Major,
General Staff, South China Command.

THE SITUATION AT CANTON.

Writing on Monday our Canton correspondent says:—

So far all is still quiet in the city, though things are hardly in their normal state. Yesterday I went for a walk through the town and noticed that many of the larger shops have their windows closely shuttered and their front doors only a little way open. In Shiu Shi Kai and Tai Sui Kai, where there are large numbers of gold, silver, and curio stores, many of the shops were shut entirely, and business in all parts of the city that I visited seemed very slack. During the week-end the Viceroy sent a large quantity of treasure on Shamoon for safe-keeping, but it has not transpired whether it was his own or government property. The people are somewhat excited to-day over news that has come from the North which avers that Peking is in the hands of the rebels. There has also been some amount of trouble in the country districts here. I hear that fighting was going on in the Lok Chang locality yesterday and that a thousand troops were sent to Shek Lung (Tung Kwoon District) by rail last night. The reason of this move is obvious this morning, for it is now reported that the prefectural city of the Wei Chow District is being attacked by the rebels and the situation there is critical. Should the rebels succeed in taking this town they will move on westward to Canton through Shek Lung, and presumably enter Canton by the East Gate. Most people are of the opinion that the next few days will decide whether or not this city is to become a scene of bloodshed.

REPUBLICAN PROCLAMATION.

REVOLUTIONISTS' CHARTER OF

FOUR ITEMS.

A friend of Sun Yat Sen showed to *The Daily Chronicle* last month the proclamation which the new Republic proposed to issue to the people as soon as the revolutionary army came into existence.

After a long preamble calling on everyone with the Han blood in his veins to follow the example of his ancestors to drive out the barbarian usurpers (the Manchus), the proclamation declares that the Military Government is acting on behalf of the people in the present revolutionary movement.

It proceeds to set out in detail that the revolt has the following objects:—

1. To expel the Manchus.
2. To restore China to the Chinese.
3. To establish a Republic.
4. To restore the land to the people on a basis of social equality.

Continuing, the proclamation says:—The above four main points will be carried out in three periods, as follows:

1. Under the military régime.—The patriotic army has arisen, justice is restored everywhere, and the people are all relieved from the yoke of the Manchu Government. Those people who are in localities still held by the enemy are called upon to unite in patriotic accord for self-defence. The army will co-operate with them to beat the enemy, and the people will furnish the army with all necessities and will contribute to the well-being of the troops. Those people who are in localities held by us will be governed by the local civil administration acting on behalf of the Military Government.

Each local administration will last for three years. It will abolish all political abuses and oppressive measures of the Manchu usurpers—the covetousness and avarice of officials, the extortion of bailiffs, inhuman punishments, unjust taxes, and the shameful custom of wearing a pigtail on the head. There shall be no more slaves of either sex. Flogging and the poisonous opium habit will be suppressed, and strong measures will be adopted to put an end to Fung-shui superstitions. At the end of three years, or before then if the local administration proves efficient, the military régime will terminate and will be replaced by a conventional régime.

2. Under the conventional régime.—In due course the Military Government will provide the community with the privilege of self-government. The members of the local assemblies and the local administrators will be elected by popular suffrage. The rights and duty of the people toward the Military Government will be decreed by constitutional laws, and the Military Government, the Assembly, and the people must obey those decrees. Anyone who transgresses these laws will be punished. After six years, when universal peace has been restored, the conventional régime will be superseded by a constitutional régime.

3. Under the constitutional régime.—After the country has been under the constitutional régime for six years, the organic laws will be brought into being, and the Military Government will surrender its administrative authority. The whole people will elect a President of the new Republic. They will also elect representatives to form a National Assembly. The whole administrative Government affairs will be conducted under constitutional laws.

Of these three periods, then, the first is the period in which the Military Government presides over the nation and wipes out all the old national disgraces; the second is the period in which the Military Government furnishes the people with the privilege of self-government

and takes a general superintendence of national affairs; the third is the period in which the Military Government relinquishes its powers and the constitutional laws become the basis of the administration of all national affairs. Let our nation comply with this order, and foster principles of freedom and equality upon which the Chinese Republic will be established.

A CALL TO ARMS.
We, the Military Government, pronounce everlasting fidelity and faithfulness to the people, and to perform our duty to achieve the above-mentioned four aims in the three afore-mentioned stages, and we put our strong confidence in the energetic and persevering spirit of our Han people to co-operate in carrying out this great enterprise. The divine spirit of our Han race, which used to shine over the whole world, has lately been overshadowed by the cloud of national troubles and difficulties.

Now is the time for everyone to show the true brilliance of our glorious spirit. We are brothers and sisters. We are the same descendants of our Han father. We are all equal. Among us there is no distinction between high and mean, nor between rich and poor. Let everyone of us have sympathy with each other. Let everyone rejoice when others rejoice, and weep when others weep. Let us help each other. Let it be our own duty to defend our country and protect our race with the same heart and the same virtue. Let soldiers sacrifice their lives without a murmur; let all citizens be prepared to make sacrifices, and the revolution will be successful, and the Republic accomplished. Rise, oh! beloved four hundred millions, and save your own country! Signed and sealed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Citizen Army of China, Ko

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, November 7th.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE).

CLAIM FOR MONEY-LENT.

See Chai sued Wat Lam to recover a sum of \$100, balance money lent and delivered to the defendant on September 24th.

Plaintiff appeared in person, and Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendant. Mr. Goldring recalled his Lordship's attention to the fact that the present defendant recently sued the plaintiff for rent, and the plaintiff took a letter to his client which he pretended was a writ. The matter was referred by his Lordship to the Registrar-General.

His Lordship—What happened? Did you win your case?

Mr. Goldring—I did not appear. The claim got judgment. In the course of that case the \$100 in question was mentioned.

His Lordship—What I thought in that case was that some unauthorised person was trying to act as a solicitor.

Mr. Goldring—No, my Lord. I think it is one of this man's peculiarities, because he has issued another writ for \$500 damages.

His Lordship—He could not have done all that.

Mr. Goldring—No. He must have got someone to write it for him.

Plaintiff testified to lending the defendant \$100, for which he did not get a promissory note, as the defendant put him off from time to time.

Cross-examined by Mr. Goldring: You're on very bad terms with the defendant?—Yes, we all live together on the same floor.

You're on bad terms with him?—On the 8th day of the moon defendant lost something and accused me of stealing it.

You went to the police station about it?—Yes. And you got somebody to write out a document, claiming \$500 for wrongful arrest?—I don't know anything about the paper. I did not write it.

Did you ask anyone to write it?—Yes, a man named Su.

The gentleman who wrote the endorsement on the writ?—Yes.

Mr. Goldring—He's a regular sea lawyer. After hearing further evidence his Lordship entered judgment for the defendant with costs.

SHANGHAI RACES.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS.

NORTHERN CUP.—For China Ponies 3 mile.

Mr. Argyle's Hawk (Mr. Morris) ... 1

Mr. Paington's Marengo (Mr. Rowe) ... 2

Mr. Dargor's Justin Time (Mr. Cumming) ... 3

Time—1m. 30 2/5 sec.

CHINA CUP.—For Griffins. One mile.

Mr. Ciro's Flashlight (Mr. Moller) ... 1

Mr. Mohawk's Peregrine (Mr. Morris) ... 2

The B. P. Kong's The Rice Bird (Mr. Alderton) ... 3

Time—2m. 10 1/5 sec.

LLAMA MIXED STAKES.—Two miles. For all China Ponies.

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Cherry Tree (Mr. Johnston) ... 1

Mr. Fernando's Carlisle (Mr. Dalgleish) ... 2

Mr. Standish's Pianola (Mr. Laurence) ... 3

Time 4m. 25 3/5 sec.

RUBICON PLATE.—1 1/2 miles. For bona fide Griffins.

Mr. Fash's Mandolin (Mr. Alderton) ... 1

The B. P. Kong's Compensated (Mr. Burkill) ... 2

Mr. Elms' Mahatma (Mr. Moller) ... 3

Time 1m. 13 1/2 sec.

RACING STAKES.—1 1/2 miles. For China ponies that have never raced previous to 1st January 1911.

Mr. A. D. Bell's Merrick (Mr. Moller) ... 1

Mr. F. B. Marshall's Ebony Tree (Mr. Johnston) ... 2

Mr. Downy's Monarch (Mr. Cumming) ... 3

Time 3m. 21 1/2 sec.

STICKER STAKES.—1 1/2 miles. For bona fide Griffins.

Mr. John Peel's Drumbeat (Mr. Johnston) ... 1

Mr. Jordan's Fulham (Mr. Hayes) ... 2

Col. Bruce's St. James (Mr. Springfield) ... 3

Time 1m. 13 1/2 sec.

SICCAREE PLATE.—1 1/2 miles. For all China ponies.

Mr. Glenday's Workman (Mr. Burkill) ... 1

Mr. Marshall's Willow Tree (Mr. Johnston) ... 2

Mr. Dargor's Justin Time (Mr. Cumming) ... 3

Time 2m. 40 1/2 sec.

HOME AND CHINA AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, October 4.

A CURIOUS TURN OF EVENTS.

Curiously enough, but for the terrors set in motion by the prevalence of cholera in Italy, there would have been sitting in Rome at the time Italy declared war on Turkey over Tripoli a congress of the peace advocates of the world, and I know for a fact that some of them had speeches prepared sounding the loud trumpet of joy that the signs were so propitious all over the world for the commencement of a glorious age of universal amity. There would have been strange irony in that congress if the fates had not postponed it. Since the summer spent to arbitration and peace given by an almost cloudless horizon, and augmented by the proposals for an Anglo-American agreement, there have been rumours of war between Germany and France, the new Shah and the old Shah, the Albanians, the Greeks, the Herzegovinians, the Russians, and the Chinese and a whole range of small peoples up and down the face of the earth. Now comes the African imbroglio to upset the fair dream completely, and if the Arab Moslems get busy and the northern enemies of Turkey get opportunities at hand for achieving long sought ambitions we shall have trouble enough on our hands in all conscience. Add to this the Canadian elections, with their sharp repudiation of reciprocity and their even sharper recriminations as to the designs of the United States, and it does not seem that there is much to encourage the votaries of the Dove of Peace in these early autumn days.

The most apprehension of all rests on the attitude of the Moslem hosts, for there is an uneasy feeling that a few chance sparks may rouse a blaze from India to the Atlantic borders of Morocco. France has lately been busy among the tribes of the Wadai, east of Lake Tchad in Central Africa, and from that new region she has driven swarms of fanatical Moslems northward among the Senussi, that powerful Arab sect, led by an Egyptian-trained chief, whose headquarters are in the heart of the Libyan desert and whose authority extends over the whole of the northern Sahara. What will he and his followers do? They have been strong enough to force the Turks to parley several times, but although a sort of agreement was patched up at Constantinople recently it probably does not go very deeply, since they do not regard the Sultan's claims to be their Khalif very seriously. What is likely is that they will think the moment is arriving for a great attempt to sweep the Christians from North Africa altogether as a first step to the establishment of a great Moslem State in Asia and Africa. This is conjecture, no doubt, but it is the conjecture of men versed in the ways of the men of the desert. Beyond a doubt, forces have been set in motion by this Tripoli move of which the results cannot be seen at this time.

A FLEET OF COLLIERIES FOR CHINA.

Among the shipping orders mentioned this week is one of special interest to China. In connection with the anthracite coal fields owned by the Pekin Syndicate a new fleet of steam colliers are to be built to take the place of the chartered vessels now used in the export trade. The syndicate's consulting marine engineer in London, Mr. William James Douglas, has, I hear, sent out specifications of the ships, and tenders will soon be asked for. The plan, so far as I can gather, is not merely to supply coastal consumers, but to carry the coal far afield in ocean-going vessels, even as far as the American Pacific coast, the Philippines and other Pacific points. This means that the syndicate intends to develop the trade very materially, and for that purpose two types of colliers will be provided—coast vessels and others designed for long voyages. There will be all the latest appliances in these new craft, in addition to several features not employed before.

ANGLO-GERMAN CO-OPERATION.

Whatever we have of jealousy between us and the Germans, there are some things we can co-operate about, and one is in combating disease. So there need be no surprise at the news that the two governments have agreed upon a joint attack on the scourge of sleeping sickness in the Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territory Protectorates and Togoland. Each is to keep the other informed of developments in the respective disease areas, and whenever they approach sufficiently near they will work in concert to stem its advance. This agreement begins in three months and will last for three years.

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

The *Indomitable*, which is to replace the armoured cruiser *Minotaur* as the flagship of the China fleet, is a Dreadnought cruiser of 17,250 tons, with a speed of 28 knots and eight twelve-inch guns of the most modern type. She is therefore a great addition to the Fleet in eastern waters, and the move is the more notable as being the first step towards the overhauling of our naval force on the China Station in accordance with the recommendations of the Imperial Defence Committee last summer.

THE FUNERAL OF SIR ROBERT HART.

Of all the men who have crossed the bourn in the past year there was no one whose passing has been marked by so much eulogistic comment and accompanied by such personal evidence of esteem as Sir Robert Hart. On both sides of the Atlantic special references were made by the newspapers, and wherever men with an eye for foreign intelligence congregated the passing of "Chinese Hart" was the main topic of conversation. The funeral at the little church of Bisham, near Marlow, on the banks of the Thames, too, had all the dignity of simplicity, and all the impressiveness of a great tribute. All the well-known "old China

hands" and many other notables were there, including Sir Edgar Bruce Hart (son) and Mr. H. C. Brodie, ex-M.P. for Reigate (son-in-law). All the pull-bravers—H. E. Hobson, Charles Haanen, W. T. Lay, C. C. Clarke, H. M. Hillier and E. O. Ross—are or have been connected with the Chinese Imperial Customs. China was also represented by the Chinese Minister, the commercial attaché, Y. K. Tsang, Mr. H. E. Hobson, senior commissioner of customs, Prof. Bayley Balfour, representing the Inspector General of Customs at Peking, Sir Charles Dudgeon, representing the China Association. Our own naval and public life showed its interest in the presence of Admiral Sir Edward Seymour, Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, Admiral Kinahan, Major-General Uperton, the Rev. R. J. Robb (Belfast), Mr. E. R. P. Mon (China Emergency Committee), Rev. Prof. George Owen, Prof. Dixon (Belfast University), Rev. John Steele (Chinese Presbyterian Mission), Sir Walter Hillier, Captain Worlich (U.S.A. Navy) and many others. The wreaths were many and beautiful, and included tributes from the Chinese customs service, postal service, the China Association, and many prominent Chinese officials.

THE KAISER.
A military friend who was invited to attend the German manoeuvres as the guest of the German officers, tells me the Kaiser is rapidly putting on flesh. He used a heavier charger, and mostly proceeded in a slower fashion than has been the wont of the hustler among the monarchs. The adipose tissue is to be seen in the face as well as the body, and its effects are also observable in a more listless demeanour. For the future, after the Far Eastern tour that is contemplated for the winter, the Crown Prince is to take a greater part in State activities, to relieve his father, though Berlin circles credit the story that the Emperor is not a little out of joint because of the fact that the most popular figure in the Fatherland is his son. He does not relish giving up such a share in the sun to his unaffected heir, but there it is—the people swear by "uncle Kronprinz," and the monarch has to put up with it.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

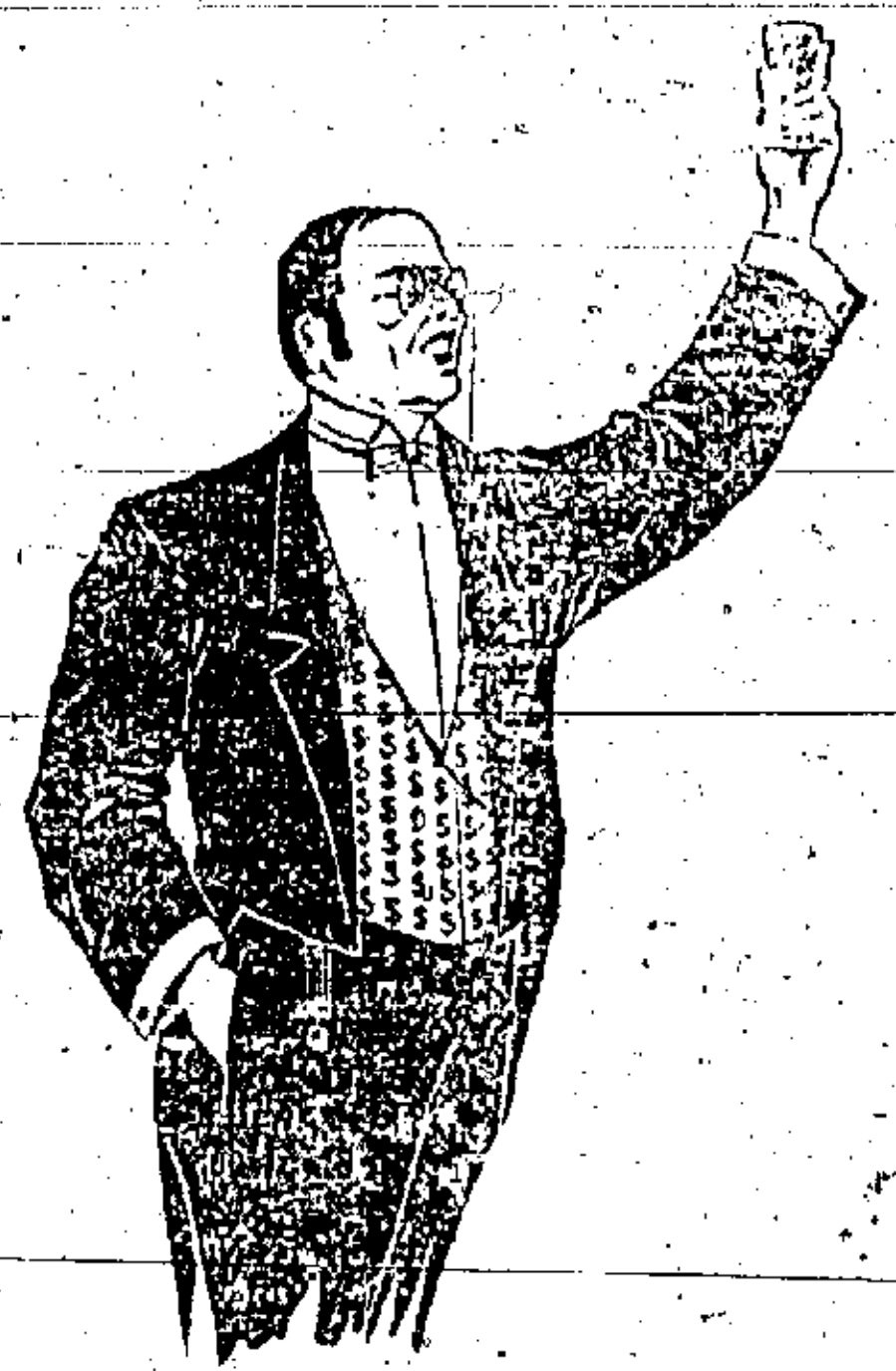
The complete upsetting of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Canadian Liberal party after a long period of ascendancy has features rather off the track of general knowledge. For instance, there was the grandstand play by the Nationalists, led by the indefatigable Henri Bourassa. Who and what are they? The question is one of the most interesting that could be asked in relation to the Dominion. As I was there a few months ago and met many of the most influential men in Canada, I spent some time testing opinions in various quarters. A prominent Frenchman told me the fact was in days gone by the French were outnumbering the other settlers and pushing their way westward, because—contrary to the situation in France—their population was increasing faster than their neighbours. Moreover, the French settler was so frugal and cautious that when their community increased in a given neighbourhood, the other nationalities moved on to fresh pastures rather than be mingled with the invaders. Thus the French had dreams of peacefully regaining the Dominion that had been taken from them by force, though such a development had no relation to a change of flag. But presently there came the flood of immigration, especially from the United States, and the dream of the French was over. Since then their idea has been altered. They are a strong force in Quebec and elsewhere, so they have established the Nationalist party to protect their interests, and especially their religion, for all are Catholics, while most of the newcomers to Canada are Protestants. That has brought all Catholics of whatever nation under their banner, because of the influence of the priests, and Nationalists to-day make a living force in Central Canada. But beyond these there are others who have played a great part in this last election. They operated especially in Ontario, and their activity was mainly roused by the reciprocity proposals with the United States. There exists in Ontario sheer dislike of the United States, for the United Empire Loyalists have been extremely active. Who are they? The answer comes from the editor of a leading Canadian paper. "They are not a party, but caste. They are the democratic aristocracy of the Dominion. If you want to prove that a Canadian is of good family you do it by saying, 'He is a United Empire Loyalist.'"

During the War of Independence as many as sixty thousand Loyalists are said to have left the thirteen colonies. Of these a large number settled in Canada. Their descendants to-day are proud of their ancestry and keep up the memory of it. To them the exodus from the United States is as the Norman Conquest to the home aristocracy, or the coming of the Mayflower to the society of New England. There are United Empire Loyalists all over Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific and in every station of life. They are most numerous in Ontario and the maritime provinces. Their ancestors certainly suffered at the hands of their revolting fellow-countrymen. They were disfranchised and cut off from political and civil power; in many cases their estates and goods were confiscated for the support of what they believed to be the "rebel" cause, and even when these things did not happen to them they were subjected to a social and commercial boycott. They became exiles from their native country, and their descendants in Canada are now paying off these very old scores. Even if they thought reciprocity would pay Canada, they would rather forego it than give the United States greater privileges than the mother country. They see the cloven hoof of annexation where others only see an increase of trade. The United Empire Loyalists are, most of them, the most fervid Imperialists in the British Empire.

STEAMSHIP DEVELOPMENTS.
In shipping circles there are rumours of steamship developments on both sides of the Atlantic in view of the opening of the Panama Canal two years hence. An ex-chairman of the Atlantic Transport Company, Mr. Bernard Baker, was here the other day, and a friend of his tells me he is at the head of a new line, which intends to run mail services by water between New York and Seattle. A government subsidy of £160,000 has already been arranged for, on condition that the company keeps aloof from railway interests. They are to run in all fifteen fast boats, and ship-builders have already received the specifications. Mr. Baker is a friend of Anglo-American arbitration, and is taking an active part in the preparations for the celebration of 100 years of peace between America and England that is to take place on both sides of the Atlantic two years hence. Moreover, he presented the hospital ship *Marine* to our government at the time of the South African war.

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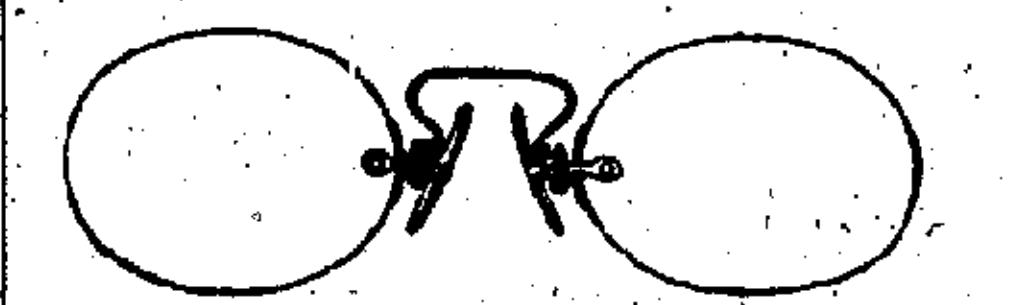
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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	DELTA Capt. E. P. Martin, R.N.R.	10th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA Capt. S. Dorcham	Noon.	See Special Advertisement
LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PE- NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	MALTA Capt. G. M. Montfort, R.N.R.	About 15th Nov.	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and YOKOHAMA	BANCA Capt. H. W. Potter, R.N.R.	About 21st Nov.	Freight only

For Further Particulars apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA, LOILO and CEBU	"TEAN"	On 8th Nov., Noon.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	"SUNGKIANG"	On 9th Nov., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 9th Nov., 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU and LOILO	"ANHUI"	On 11th Nov., 10 A.M.
WELHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"KAIHONG"	On 14th Nov., 4 P.M.
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	"KUBICHOW"	On 14th Nov., 4 P.M.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. REDUCED FARES, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE—TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING," Saloon accommodation Ample; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIHONG" is situated on Deck, aft.

SHANGHAI LINE—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "CHINHUA" and "LINAN" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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These Steamers—Lap Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transshipment at Wusung.

REDUCED FARES:—SINGLE \$15.....RETURN \$75.

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Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"NAM-SANG"	Saturday, 11th Nov., D'light
TIENTSIN	"CHUPSHING"	Saturday, 11th Nov., Noon
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Saturday, 11th Nov., 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 12th Nov., D'light
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Monday, 13th Nov., Noon
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Friday, 18th Nov., 2 P.M.

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The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAM-SANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

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A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

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Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Taiping, Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin and Newchwang.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

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JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., LTD., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

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Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,

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TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
2nd SINGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:		
S.S. SCANDIA	15th Nov.	
S.S. SPEZIA	22nd Dec.	
S.S. SEGOVIA	14th Dec.	
S.S. SILEZIA	27th Dec.	
S.S. AMBRIA	10th Jan.	
S.S. GOLDENFELS	24th Jan.	

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Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

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SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Rensch	FRIDAY, 10th Nov., at 11 A.M.
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIMUN"	Capt. A. H. Stewart	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., at 1 P.M.

Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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Hongkong, 8th November, 1911.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, 1st Dec., at Noon.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, 22nd Dec., at Noon.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bent	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at Noon.
SHINYO MARU	21,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, 19th Jan., Noon 1912

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

THE Triple Screw Steamer "CHIYO MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 1st December, at Noon.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

THE Twin Screw S.S. "NIPPON MARU," 11,000 tons, Captain A. G. Stevens, will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 22nd December, at Noon.

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The Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, CHILIAN and PERUVIAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

STEAMER	TONS	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th December, at Noon.
KIYO MARU	17,500	TUESDAY, 18th Feb., at Noon 1912.
BUYO MARU	10,500	TUESDAY, 9th April, at Noon.

THE Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS via MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on WEDNESDAY, 15th December, at Noon.

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To VALPARAISO	£57-0-0

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To HONOLULU	£23-0-0
To SAN FRANCISCO	£25-0-0
To CHICAGO	£35-10-0
To NEW YORK	£40-0-0
To LONDON via NEW YORK	£45-0-0

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SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) are granted to principal points in the United States, Canada and Europe, on terms which may be obtained from the undersigned.

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"TENYO MARU," "CHIYO MARU" and "SHINYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and Triple Screws. Record Speed 21 knots.

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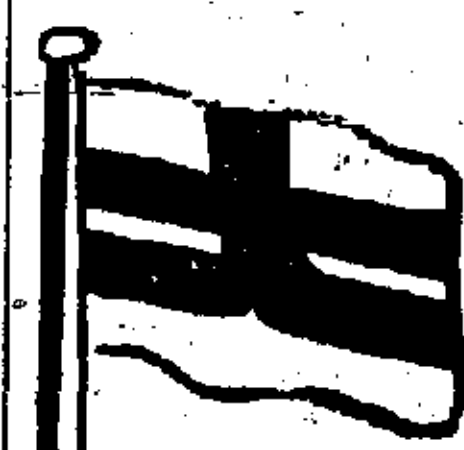
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FOR	STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVES
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"SEATTLE MARU"	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 29th Nov., at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU and YOKOHAMA	"PANAMA MARU"	6,059	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.

The Co's Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for passengers. Situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given toward Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
FOOCHOW via SWATOW and AMOY	"CHOSHUN MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 8th Nov., at 10 A.M.
TAMSUI via SWATOW and AMOY	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 12th Nov., at 10 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 15th Nov., at 10 A.M.

For information of Freight, Passages, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co's Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings

772-778]

S. HIROI,
MANAGER

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
MARSEILLES, LONDON and ANTWERP via SINGA- PORE, PENANG COLOMBO, SUERZ and PORT SAID	ATSUTA MARU Capt. Wm. Thompson	9,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Daylight
	HITACHI MARU Capt. T. Yamawaki	7,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Dec., at Daylight
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE	SADO MARU Capt. J. Richards	7,000	SATURDAY, 2nd Dec., from Kobe
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, and YOKOHAMA	INABA MARU Capt. S. Tomimaga	7,000	TUESDAY, 5th Dec., at Noon
	TAMBA MARU Capt. K. Noda	7,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Jan., at Noon
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YAWATA MARU Capt. T. Sekine	5,000	FRIDAY, 24th Nov., at Noon
	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at Noon
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	CEYLON MARU Capt. Tozawa	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 8th November
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU Capt. M. Yagi	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 22nd Nov., at Noon
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MIYASAKI MARU Capt. T. Mura	9,000	THURSDAY, 9th Nov., A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	TOSA MARU Capt. T. Sato	6,000	TUESDAY, 14th November

§ Fitted with New System of Wireless Telegraphy. * Carries Deck Passengers. † Cargo only.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN

KOBE & CALCUTTA.

REGULAR SERVICE (once in every 18 days)

FROM KOBE TO CALCUTTA, CALLING AT HONGKONG, SINGAPORE,

PENANG and RANGOON.

The Next Steamer to sail from Hongkong—

"MIKE MARU," Tons 4,000, CAPT. M. TABUEA, ON 18th NOV.

1912 PASSENGER SEASON 1912

FOR EUROPE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
TANGO MARU	8,000	K. Kawara	February 14th
KAMO	9,000	F. L. Sommer	February 26th
AKI	7,000	K. Kiyama	March 13th
MISHIMA	9,000	A. C. Mises	March 27th
KAGA	7,000	M. Hagino	April 10th
TA	9,000	Wm. Thompson	April 24th
HITACHI	7,000	T. Yamawaki	May 8th
MIYASAKI	9,000	T. Mura	May 22nd

FOR SEATTLE.

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	FROM HONGKONG
INABA MARU	7,000	S. Tomimaga	February 27th
TAMBA	7,000	K. Noda	March 26th
SANUKI	7,000	T. Tozawa	April 9th
AWA	7,000	S. Tomimaga	April 23rd
INABA	7,000	S. Tomimaga	May 21st

For further information, apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

1051-14-40

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1912.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR

COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, BRINDISI, &C.

THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

STEAMERS to COLOMBO	Leave HONGKONG	Connecting Steamers from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES & LONDON	Due MARSEILLES (Brindisi 2 days earlier)	Due PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)		
Steamer	Tons	1 P.M. SATURDAY	Steamer	Tons	SATURDAY	FRIDAY
ASSAYE	7500	February 3	MANTUA	11000	March 2	March 8
HIMALAYA	7000	February 17	MACEDONIA	10500	March 16	March 22
DELHI	8000	March 2	MOOREA	11000	March 30	April 5
INDIA	8000	March 16	Through Steamer		April 13	April 19
DEVANHA	8000	March 30	MOLDAVIA	11000	April 27	May 3
DELTA	8000	April 13	MALOA	12500	May 11	May 17
ASSAYE	7500	April 27	MONGOLIA	10000	May 25	May 31
DELHI	8000	May 11	MALWA	11000	June 8	June 14

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO, with exception of s.s. "INDIA" and those for BRINDISI transfer also to the Express Mail Steamer at PORT SAID. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES TO LONDON:

1st SALOON £71.10 SINGLE, £105.14 RETURN.

2nd SALOON £48.8 2/212

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS

INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR

LONDON

CARRYING 1st AND 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

		Tonnage	about		about	
NYANZA	February	7	March	22
NILE	...	7000	March	6	April	17
NUBIA	...	6000	April	3	May	17
SUMATRA	...	5000	April	17	May	31
NAMUR	...	7000	May	1	June	24
PALAWAN	...	5000	May	15	June	23
BORNEO	...	5000	May	29	July	15
SYRIA	...	7000	June	12	July	27
NORE	...	7000	June	26	August	10

